

**DATE PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS**

8/15/23 Intermittent vomiting and diarrhea.

PATIENT Current Medications: Metronidazole 125mg BID for 10 days.
Lab Results: CPL abnormal 8/9/23.Mikey Vidal Date of Previous IntraPet Ultrasound: No previous.
Sedation: Telazol/Torbugesic.**SPECIES** Stat Report: Not requested.
Imaging Performed By: Stephanie Warga RDCS, RVT.

Canine

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN**BREED** *Urinary System*

Dachshund X The urinary bladder is moderately distended with anechoic contents. No masses, inflammatory changes, echogenic sediment or cystoliths are observed. The urinary bladder, trigone and visible pelvic urethra are normal in thickness with a smooth mucosal surface.

SEX

Neutered Male Prostate is normal in size, echotexture and echogenicity for a neutered male.

AGE

7/7/13

The right kidney is normal in size (4.94 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

WEIGHT

25 Pounds

The left kidney is normal in size (5.08 cm), shape and echogenicity. It has smooth peripheral margination. There is a normal 1:3 cortex to medulla ratio with appropriate corticomedullary distinction. There is no evidence of pyelectasia, mineral or infarcts observed.

INTERPRETED BYBeth Johnson, DVM
DACVIM*Adrenal Glands*

The right adrenal gland is normal in size (0.52 cm at the cranial pole and 0.58 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

HOSPITAL NAME

Honeygo AH

The left adrenal gland is normal in size (0.49 cm at the cranial pole and 0.65 cm at the caudal pole), shape and contour. Corticomedullary structure is unremarkable. Visible surrounding vasculature appears normal.

REFERRING VET

Dr. Moffa

Spleen

The spleen is subjectively normal in size with a normal smooth capsular contour. Parenchyma is appropriately finely textured and homogenous with normal echogenicity relative to surrounding tissue (hyperechoic to liver). No focal nodules or masses are observed. Splenic vasculature appears normal.

INVOICE

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Liver

The liver is subjectively normal in size with normal smooth curvilinear peripheral contour. Parenchyma is appropriately hypoechoic to the spleen in echogenicity and appropriately mildly coarse and homogenous in echotexture. No focal lesions are observed. Visible vasculature and biliary tree appear normal without distension or congestion.

Gallbladder is moderately distended with anechoic bile as well as suspended and gravity dependent echogenic debris. The wall is smooth without visible thickening. There is no evidence of cystic or CBD dilation. There is no evidence of effusion or inflammation.

Gastrointestinal

Fundic mucosal hypertrophy with hyperechoic mucosa and some mucosal remodeling is noted. There is no loss of mural detail. Layering is normal. There is mild luminal fluid accumulation. No evidence of masses/nodules or foreign material present.

The visible small intestines are normal in wall thickness and layering (canine duodenum < 0.5 cm and feline duodenum < 0.4 cm; other < 0.3 cm). Small intestinal motility appears adequate (1-3 contractions per min). The lumen of the small intestine is empty with no evidence of obstruction, foreign material or infiltrative disease.

The visible colon is normal in wall thickness (< 0.2 cm) and layering. Contents are consistent with normal formed feces and gas.

Pancreas

The pancreatic parenchyma is appropriately isoechoic to surrounding tissue. Visible capsule is smooth and normal in contour. There is no visible pancreatic duct dilation. There is no evidence of active peripancreatic inflammation.

Free Abdomen

There is no evidence of free peritoneal effusion noted in these images.

There is no apparent lymphadenopathy noted in these images.

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

- **Gastritis** – Consistent with irritation secondary to dietary indiscretion or intolerance, infection (bacterial, viral, other), parasitic or protozoal disease, toxin, other metabolic disease such as pancreatitis, other. Microulceration cannot be ruled out.
- **Moderate gallbladder debris** - Cholecystic debris is of unknown clinical significance. It can be seen with biliary stasis from fasting or illness. Cholecystic debris is not necessarily related to hepatobiliary disease. Echogenic bile is most commonly an incidental finding in dogs and should be interpreted in combination with clinical signs such as nausea, inappetence, cranial abdominal discomfort and/or laboratory changes such as increased ALP and/or increased Tbili.

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Next diagnostic recommendations include an overall general metabolic evaluation (CBC, chemistry panel with electrolytes, urinalysis, and fecal exam if not recently evaluated), followed by:

A gastrointestinal malabsorption panel (including cobalamin, folate, TLI and PLI) to Texas A&M GI Laboratory is recommended for further evaluation of GI and pancreatic function.

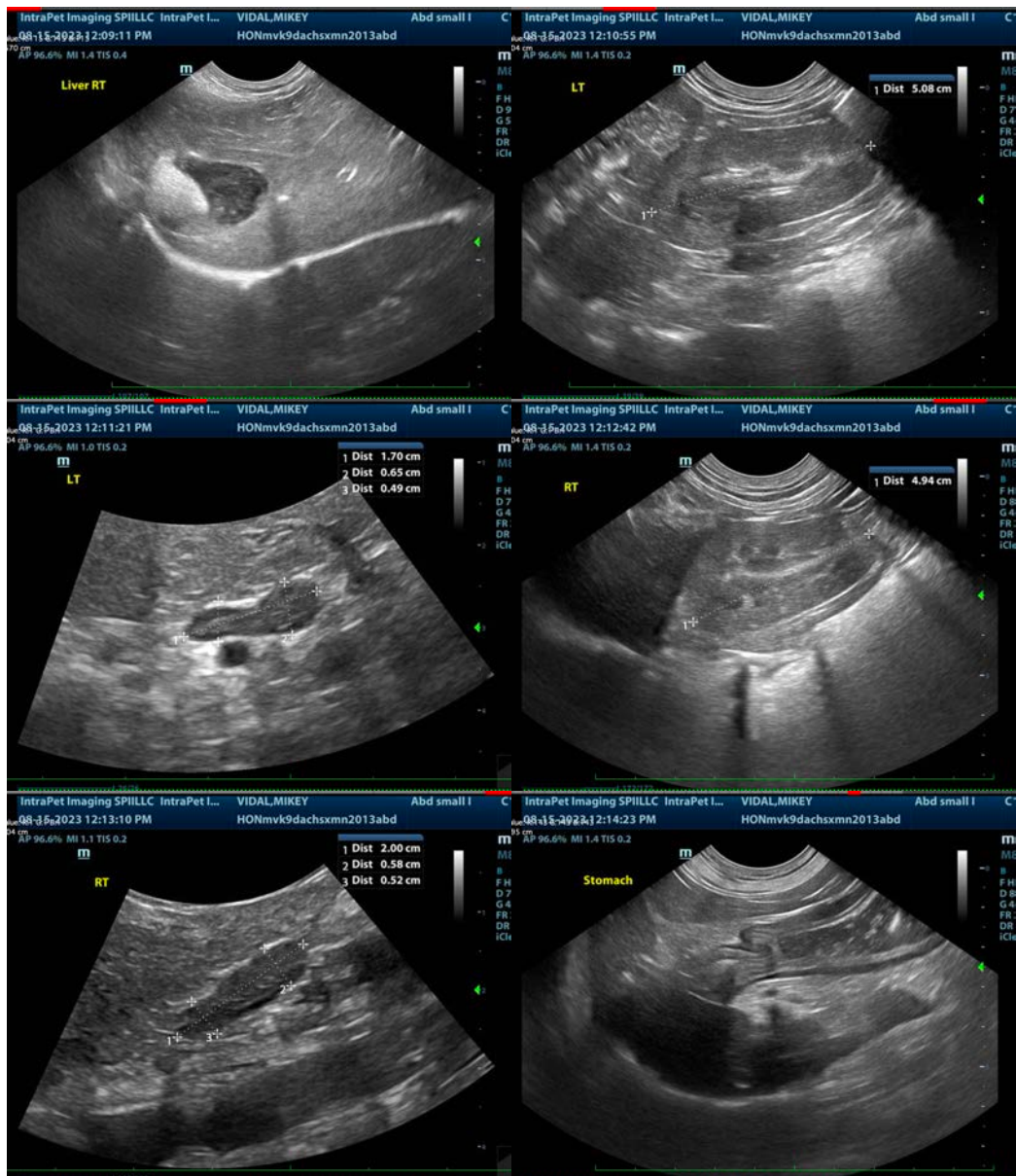
A baseline cortisol is recommended. If baseline cortisol is less than 2, a full ACTH stimulation test is recommended to rule out hypoadrenocorticism.

A fecal enteropathogen PCR panel to Texas A&M GI Laboratory could be considered for further evaluation of possible infectious disease.

In the meantime, supportive/symptomatic medical management of clinical signs is recommended, including a probiotic (such as visbiome or proviable), empirical deworming with a 5-day course of Panacur and, if tolerated, a transition in diet, based on trial-and-error response, beginning with a hydrolyzed protein diet.

Some patients respond to one brand/version of a hydrolyzed protein diet better than another brand, so several attempts may be required. Additionally, an empirical course of helicobacater thearpy could be considered.

Ultimately, if clinical signs persist, and a diagnosis is not reached, further evaluation of the GI tract via upper and lower endoscopy for visualization and biopsies may be warranted.



The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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